

Help Europe, Help America. Von Tirpitz's Prophecy. Growth is the Thing. Wanted, 10,000,000 Mothers.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE (Copyright, 1921.) Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, gives useful, constructive advice to American business men, exporters and importers: "Pay cash for what you buy abroad; extend all possible credit, consistent with safety, when you sell."

This country needs European prosperity as much as Europe needs it. We need foreign business, and you can't trade conveniently with bankrupt customers. To help build up Europe's credit and buying power is to help the United States and keep our workers, factories, business men, and capital employed.

The United States Steel Corporation, biggest industrial enterprise in the world, except perhaps Standard Oil, pays cash for all foreign purchases, under Judge Gary's orders. It will be observed that the Gary concern has millions put away to pay the cash and to meet future complications, including possible rate cutting. Once more, remember that Judge Gary's corporation can sell at a profit for less than it costs some other companies to manufacture. Heaven help you if you go gambling in the stock of the other companies and a real price war comes along. You will know how Sennacherib and his cohorts felt when "the angel of death spread his wings on the blast."

Admiral Von Tirpitz, quoted in all newspapers, says that world dominion lies between the United States and England. Colonel House, before he went to the peace conference, said the same thing: "After this war England or America will be the ruling power of the world, and the coming conference will decide which it is to be."

In the opinion of Von Tirpitz, "England, with numerous world bases acquired in past centuries, and with her advanced bridgeheads against all countries, even against America, dominates the sea and the world."

Von Tirpitz thinks that commercial rivalry between England and the United States will lead to war, and that Japan, with her overflowing population and her interests in the Pacific, will start the trouble, England coming in later. All this, however, need not happen, for human heads are more important than bridgeheads, and one continent, dominated by the government properly prepared, need not fear the rest of the world, if population grows as it should.

The main thing is GROWTH, and those that, for temporary, unsound reasons, keep out the white immigration from Europe, attack the welfare and strength of this country.

Ten millions strong white European mothers that could give birth here to forty million strong young fighters would take care of the English and Japanese problems. The State of Texas alone, intensively cultivated, with proper Government co-operation, could feed the population of this country. And labor need not worry. With a hundred and five million people in the nation, labor now earns five times as much per day as it did when the country's population was only four millions.

Von Tirpitz thinks "the brotherhood of nations" a beautiful sentiment, but says: "Divine Providence has provided rivalry between nations as a means to keep alive the impulse for the advancement of culture and civilization. When the whites came to this country they found many Indian 'nations' scalping and murdering each other on the theory that that was the plan of the great spirit. But a mixture of white men, sticking together, settled the Indian nations."

John Hays Hammond, who used to work for the czar's government, says that Bolshevism, a pyramid balanced on its sharp point, will soon fall, to be followed by monarchy, democracy and a republic coming later. It is remarkable how long that pyramid has kept in balance, if it really is upside down. Mr. Hammond is probably right. No baby ever learned to walk the first time it tried, in spite of the story about Hercules strangling the serpents. Every baby has to fall, many of them every baby government does the same. The French Revolution, with centuries of education, the teaching of the encyclopedists, the direction of such men as Mirabeau, Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, was unable to stand up. France had her Napoleon, Louis, Charles, Third Empire, and came before settling down to republican government. Even now they are threatened by militarism that may end in disaster because it does not know enough to solve its German problem in the only way, by magnanimity and generosity in the hour of victory.

The paying of money is not the biggest problem of the new German republic. Dr. Simons, handling the indemnity question for Germany, knows it. The idea of Marshal Foch, backed by the French militarist party, is to separate south Germany, which is Catholic, from the Protestant north, thus creating for Germany a problem like the antagonism ex-

WEATHER Unsettled weather with snow late tonight or Tuesday. Slowly rising temperature. Lowest temperature tonight, about 25 degrees. Moderate northeast and east winds. Temperature at 8 a. m., 21 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1921. MAIL 5000 CALLS TEN TIMES (Closing Wall Street Prices) THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

HOUSTON BLAMES McADOO FOR ALLIES LOANS

Secretary of Treasury Files His Answer to Suit of W. R. Hearst

JOB FOR JUDGE DECLARED 'SOP'

Cong. Welty Says Landis Given Baseball Post to Head Off Court Action.

The charge that Judge K. M. Landis was appointed head of the baseball commission in order to block legal action against organized baseball was made today by Representative Welty of Ohio, appearing before the House Judiciary Committee in support of his charges demanding an impeachment trial of Landis.

CITES SUIT HERE. Welty cited in support of this charge the baseball suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, the judgment against the baseball league of \$240,000, and the appeal to a higher court from this damage verdict. He charged that the selection of Judge Landis was an effort to defeat this action in the courts. He said this was an indirect attempt to influence illegally the course of justice, and that existing statutes make such attempts a crime with penalties both on the Federal judge or other official and those who made the attempt. "It was a bait by the baseball magnates," he said.

Welty read many newspaper clippings showing that Judge Landis accepted the job of baseball arbitrator or commissioner "as a copy of the contract made by the baseball organizations which he said Judge Landis signed."

"I wrote Judge Landis asking for a copy of the contract, but I have received no reply from him," Welty said.

"Have you any proof Judge Landis neglected his duties?" asked Republican Walsh.

"Yes," said Welty. Chairman Volstead told Welty to get along with his case to show what support he had for the impeachment charges he had made against Judge Landis.

Welty cited an Illinois statute regulating the conduct of judges of the State, which provided that the Illinois statute controlling the conduct of State judges was not binding on Federal judges and had no bearing on the charge brought against Judge Landis.

Welty then took up the case of the Baltimore Exposition Company against the American and National Leagues of baseball clubs. The lower court gave damage and the court of appeals reversed this decision a month after Judge Landis became arbitrator.

"We are limited by the five specifications of the charges," said Congressman Husted. "This committee sits as a prosecutor," protested Welty. "It can hear anything, open it up fully."

"Oh, don't make so many speeches; give us the facts," interrupted Volstead.

READS LETTER FROM PALMER. Welty read the letter from Attorney General Palmer showing there were no specific law prohibiting Judge Landis from accepting the position of baseball arbitrator. He also read a letter from Adler, a Chicago lawyer, criticizing Judge Landis, and from Attorney General Clegg, at Chicago, saying there were 900 cases on the Federal docket at Chicago.

"How many cases has Judge Landis disposed of, not how many are on the docket?" asked Volstead. "That is the test."

"You can get that information," said Welty. "I don't want to be insulted," said Volstead. "I think it outrageous that Judge Landis should accept this salary," said Husted. "But I want some facts to sustain the charges."

"I would like to find some legal way to impeach the judge," said Congressman Boies, Iowa. "What I want to find out," said Congressman Walsh, "is the ground (Continued on Page 15, Column 1.)"

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH of nineteen-year-old Francis J. Carey, of Ottawa, Ill., who was released after he had pleaded guilty before Federal Judge K. M. Landis, in Chicago, of having embezzled \$90,000 from the National City Bank of Ottawa, shown with his mother. Senator Dial of South Carolina, and Congressman Welty, severely criticized Judge Landis for his action.



HARDING GIVES D. K. SIX SPIES SHOT BY TO TARIFF PROGRAM IRISH REPUBLICANS

Fordney Returns to Capital With His Approval of Temporary Measure.

President-elect Harding has approved a legislative program for the next Congress which embraces the enactment of an emergency tariff to become effective in the middle of May, according to Congressman Fordney, of Michigan, who returned here today after a conference at St. Augustine with President-elect Harding.

After the temporary tariff legislation has been disposed of, the Congress would then turn to tax revision, and finally permanent tariff revision, according to the program outlined. "There will be further conferences with Senate leaders over this program," said Mr. Fordney, "and possibly conferences with President-elect Harding. The need of early changes in both tariff and tax laws is demanded by the people."

In framing the temporary tariff law the Payne-Aldrich rates will be followed, "although in some instances these rates are too low because of existing exchange rates," said Fordney. It is believed possible to correct this condition, he stated, by requiring the levying of tariff duties on American valuation instead of foreign valuation.

It is being urged by many tax experts that Congress should proceed without delay to revise the tax laws, and to repeal the excess profits tax, substituting some other form of taxation for it. Fordney has insisted that tariff legislation should precede tax revision. The emergency tariff bill, drafted in the interest of the farmers, was practically agreed upon by the Republican leaders in House and Senate in conference this morning.

How Britain Grabbed Vast Territory Through War

Table with 2 columns: Territory, Area in Square Miles. Rows include Egypt, Cyprus, German S. W. Africa, German East Africa, Togoland and Cameroons, Samoa, German New Guinea, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Grand total.

HARDING FILLS SECOND POST

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, Named Attorney General in New Cabinet.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 21. — President-elect Harding this afternoon announced the appointment of Harry M. Daugherty to be Attorney General in the new Cabinet.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 21. — Weeks of outdoor life under the semi-tropical suns of the South have put President-elect Harding in just perfect physical condition, and he will enter upon his Presidential duties ten days hence with a physique far stronger than enjoyed by many of his predecessors.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH. Dr. C. F. Sawyer, the Harding family physician, who has been in almost constant attendance on Mr. Harding since the nomination at Chicago, said today he had just completed a thorough examination of the President-elect and found him to be in the best all-around physical condition of his career. So far as his health is concerned, Mr. Harding can view with equanimity the rigors of White House duties, according to Dr. Sawyer.

The physical well-being of the President-elect has not been accomplished haphazardly or without considerable difficulty. The strain of the long campaign and the period of wearing conferences at Marion sent the President-elect on his vacation a very tired man.

On the advice of friends and his physician the President-elect deliberately started out to condition himself for the labors ahead. For the past four weeks he has spent at least half of every day at playing just as hard as he worked. Despite the masses of correspondence and the worries of adjusting his Cabinet, he has managed to find time for golf and the golf links or exercising in some other way.

SPORTS "COAT OF TAX." The result of this month's exercise is plainly seen. He is deeply tanned by the sun, his step is more springy, and he appears physically fit to undertake any strenuous task. For the remainder of his stay in Florida there will be no deviation from his system of exercising outdoors at least half of the day.

Little, if any, progress was made by Mr. Harding over the week-end in filling the three places in his cabinet that admittedly are still vacant. The President-elect's advisers said today that he is frankly in a quandary over the naval portfolio in particular. He has counted so strongly on this berth being filled by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, that Lowden's absence has left the whole situation up in the air.

A number of names are "under consideration," John Hays Hammond probably being foremost. But nothing approaching a decision has yet been reached. The same is true in a somewhat lesser degree of the labor and commerce position. Herbert Hoover's status has not been determined definitely, though it is considered not unlikely that he will enter the cabinet through the commerce department. A close political advisor of the President-elect said today he considered Hoover's cabinet chances are "fifty-fifty."

LABOR POST A ROCK. The award of the labor portfolio has developed into a predicament of no small dimensions. A number of trades union organizations are warring bitterly for the position, and are putting forth insistent claims that this man or that be chosen.

Considerable opposition has grown up to the candidacy of James J. Davis, a former labor leader and now head of the Order of the Moose, who has been considered a strong contender. The claim has been put forward by some labor leaders that Davis' appointment could not be considered a "labor appointment," because Davis is no longer active in the ranks.

T. V. O'Connor, head of the Longshoremen's union, and James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, are two strong contenders for the appointment against whom there are no similar objections. O'Connor returned to St. Augustine today for another conference with Mr. Harding.

Have You Answered Your Letter From The T. W. G. A. — Adv.

Declares He Has No Idea Of Granting New Credits

De Ford Cites Shipping Board Case in His Plea for Injunction.

Asking the court to exercise the same power it had exercised in the case of Hearst against the Shipping Board, William A. De Ford, of counsel for Mr. Hearst, made a dramatic appeal before Justice Hitz in Equity Court No. 2 today that he prevent Secretary of the Treasury Houston from establishing any more credits for Europe.

USURPATION IS GREATER. "There is no difference whatsoever in principle between that case and this," declared Mr. De Ford. "There is, however, one difference between them, namely that the disposition of the public funds, which the Secretary admits that he is about to make and which it is asked that he be restrained from making, is more clearly a usurpation of authority than was the proposed disposition of ships of the United States which this court enjoined the Shipping Board from making."

"I submit the issues of law in this case for the decision of this court in the full confidence that it will as fearlessly and justly exercise its equitable powers in this case as it did in the case of the Shipping Board, alike indifferent to the prestige of officials and the pressure of public opinion."

Mr. De Ford said that he was appealing to the judicial to exercise its power not to govern by the injunction but to prevent misgovernment by injunction.

The suit is not against the Government itself, Mr. De Ford told the court, but is against an agent of the Government, who is usurping power.

WAR PSYCHOLOGY RAMPAANT. "The peculiar psychology which ran rampant during the war ended with the war," declared Mr. De Ford. "We should now return to government by the mandate of our Constitution and laws and Secretary of the Treasury Houston should not be allowed to substitute the unfettered power from the Government at war with the regulated processes of a government at peace. It is absurd to think that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to loan money to foreign governments for reconstruction or rehabilitation. Congress is not intended to appropriate money of the citizens of this country to build up the economic condition of foreign governments at our expense."

Attorney De Ford told the court that if the court did not have the power to stop the Secretary of the Treasury from lending money to foreign governments, it would be forced to do so.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

TEN BILLIONS LENT BY McADOO, SAYS HOUSTON

Secretary of the Treasury Houston, appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee today, placed entire blame upon former Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo for the extension of loans to foreign governments. He declared that during McAdoo's Secretaryship, loans and credits of \$8,171,976,666 were arranged. He said that additional loans and credits aggregating \$1,828,000,000 were authorized during McAdoo's regime.

COUNCIL SHUNS 'OPEN' POLICY

Secret Diplomacy to Mark Sessions of Great Import Beginning in Paris Today.

Two great international conferences of the first magnitude in importance are being held in London and Paris this week. Allied representatives met in London to discuss Near East problems.

The Council of the League of Nations met in Paris to consider mandates and proposals to amend the covenant of the League of Nations.

Some of the League delegates held that this would be an auspicious time to amend the covenant of the League of Nations. Mr. De Ford said that he was appealing to the judicial to exercise its power not to govern by the injunction but to prevent misgovernment by injunction.

Another great allied conference to discuss indemnity and other German problems will open in London a week from tomorrow.

PARIS, Feb. 21. — The forces of secret diplomacy won today in the League of Nations council meeting. Announcement was made this afternoon that the council had decided that sessions of the League shall be secret.

By NEWTON C. PARKER, International News Service.

PARIS, Feb. 21. — A firm determination was apparent when the League of Nations council met today to impose a stranglehold upon former German and Turkish territories, thus preventing South American and Scandinavian neutrals from again attempting to bring up the terms of allied mandates when the League of Nations assembly meets again in September.

OPEN DIPLOMACY DOOMED. This was one of two certain results that was foretold when the representatives assembled just before noon in the salon of the Petit Luxembourg palace. The other was that "open diplomacy" would receive the cold shoulder.

The original order of the day provided that the first business of the session should be the appointment of a committee to examine proposals for amendments to the League covenant, virtually all of which had been suggested during the assembly meeting in Geneva.

Despite the program of business, President de Cuna, of the council, informed the International News Service that there was a strong current of feeling among the delegates that the question of publicity should be taken up first and definitely settled. A resolution on the matter of publicity was before the council when it met, having been introduced at the assembly meeting in Geneva by Lord Robert Cecil, representative of South Africa.

A canvass of the council representatives showed there is not the slightest disposition to hold public meetings of the council, except possibly stage-dressed affairs to approve decisions reached secretly.

CLAIMS LEGAL RIGHT TO LEND

Secretary Cites Second Liberty Loan Law as Authority for His Action.

By J. BART CAMPBELL, International News Service.

Full responsibility for loans, credits, and advances made by the Treasury Department to European governments was placed on former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo by Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston today when he reappeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Houston declared McAdoo "must have been laboring under a misapprehension," when he stated recently he had opposed the establishment of further foreign loans or credits during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

FOLLOWED A PRECEDENT. Houston explained whatever advances or credits he had made since he assumed office on February 2, 1920, had been the result of foreign fiscal policies established by McAdoo, and continued partly by Senator Carter Glass, McAdoo's successor and Houston's predecessor.

Upon commitments made during McAdoo's tenure of office, Houston placed squarely whatever blame was to be attached for Great Britain, France, and other European nations being permitted to draw upon the United States Treasury without the knowledge, consent, or advice of Congress.

Houston sought to show that under a section of the second Liberty loan act the Treasury Department was authorized to assist financially the associates of the United States in the winning of the war until the state of war was ended by a proclamation of the President.

QUOTES McADOO REPORT. Houston quoted from McAdoo's annual report for the period ending November 15, 1918, to show that up to that time, while McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury, there had been a total of loans made and credits established of \$8,171,976,666. He also quoted from a later report to show that during McAdoo's regime additional loans and credits aggregating \$1,828,000,000 had been authorized.

"The credits established and the advances made grew out of the policies inaugurated while Mr. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury," Houston said. Referring to McAdoo's statement, published recently, that he had opposed new loans or credits, Houston said McAdoo was "evidently speaking of something not real," and was "apparently laboring under a misapprehension that new loans or credits (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)"

ALLIES WILL ANNUL BELGIUM'S WAR DEBT

LONDON, Feb. 21. — The United States, British, and French governments have agreed to accept German bonds in lieu of Belgium's war debt, it was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer.

It would appear from the above announcement that the American, British, and French governments have mutually agreed to cancel Belgium's financial obligations incurred during the war.

This is the first allied war debt to be annulled.

Congress will be asked to pass legislation permitting the Treasury Department to accept German bonds in lieu of payment of the loans extended to Belgium by the United States prior to the armistice. Under Secretary of State Davis stated this afternoon.